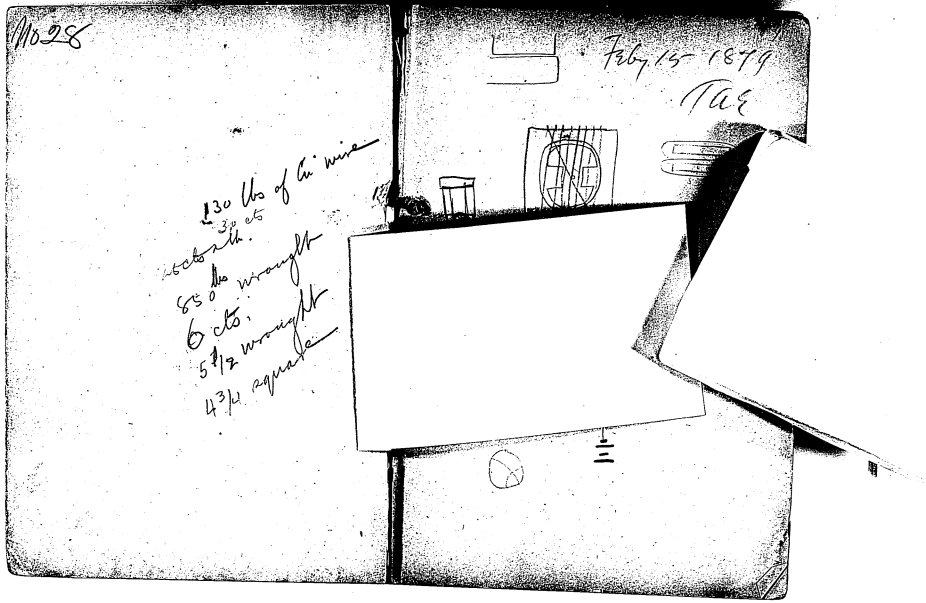
**Menlo Park Notebook #28 [N-79-02-15.1]**

This notebook covers the period February-November 1879. Most of the entries are by Edison and Francis Upton. There are also entries by Charles Batchelor and Francis Jehl. All of the entries relate to electric light and power experiments, except for one drawing by Batchelor of a telephone circuit. The electric light material includes notes, calculations, and tests of lamps; notes, drawings, and calculations relating to generators; and notes and calculations about electric power distribution. The book contains 278 numbered pages.

Blank pages not filmed: 234-277.

Missing page numbers: 51-52, 89-90, 107-108, 279-280.


No 28
Feby 15 1879
TAE
130 lbs of Cu wire
39 cts
65 lbs wrought
6 cts.
5 1/2 wrought
4 3/4 square

No 28

Feb. 15 1879

Tax

130 lbs of fine wire

30 cts

LIBRARY OF THE

BOARD OF PATENT CONTROL,

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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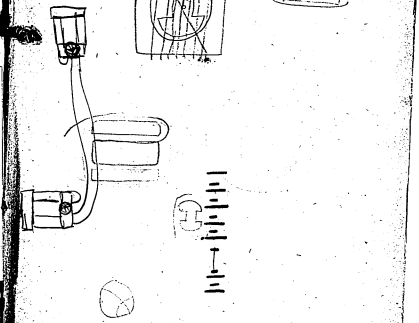
[illegible], 189[illegible].



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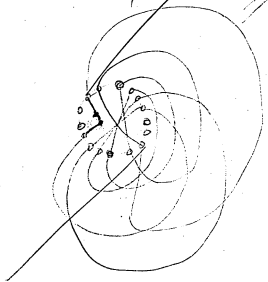

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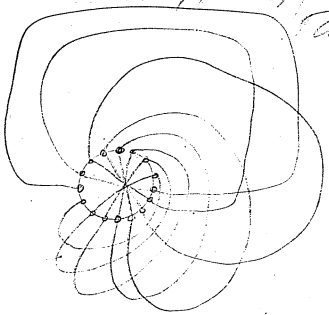

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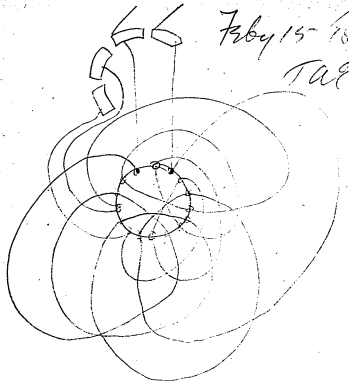

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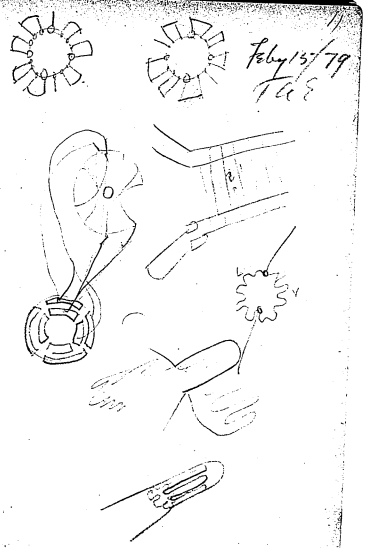

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Feby 15 1879
T.A.E.

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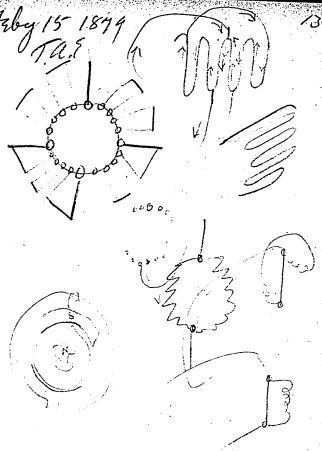
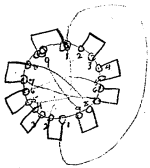
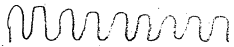


Friday 15 1849





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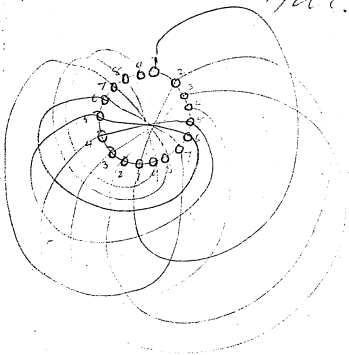

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May 15-1879 19

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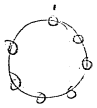

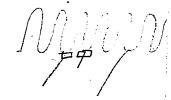

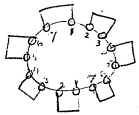

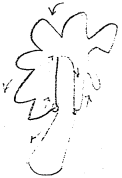

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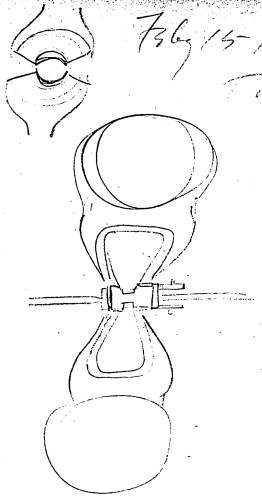

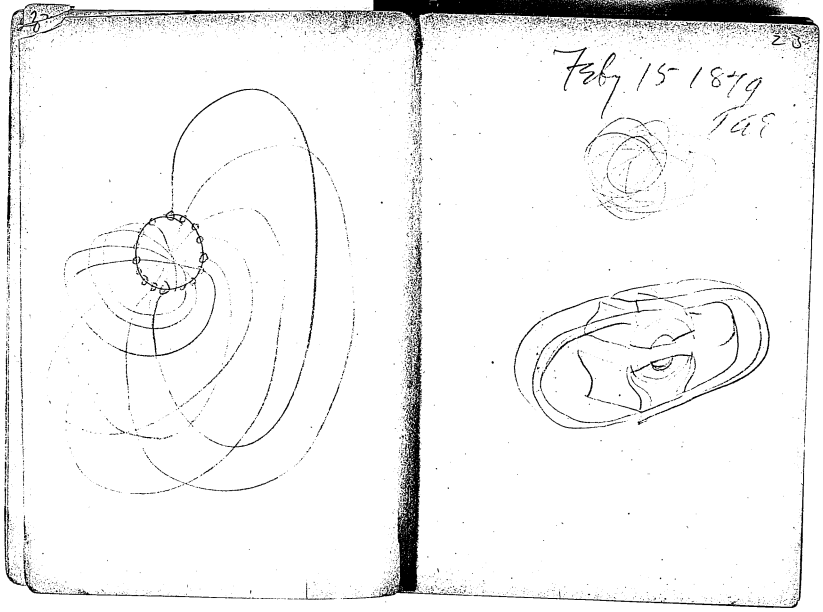
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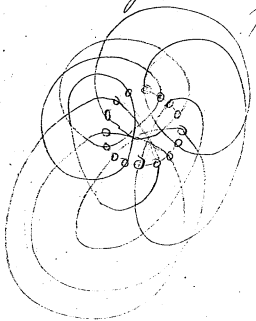

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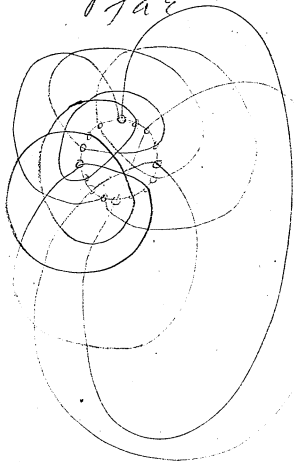

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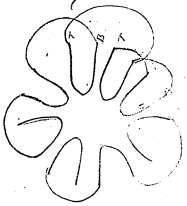

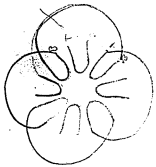

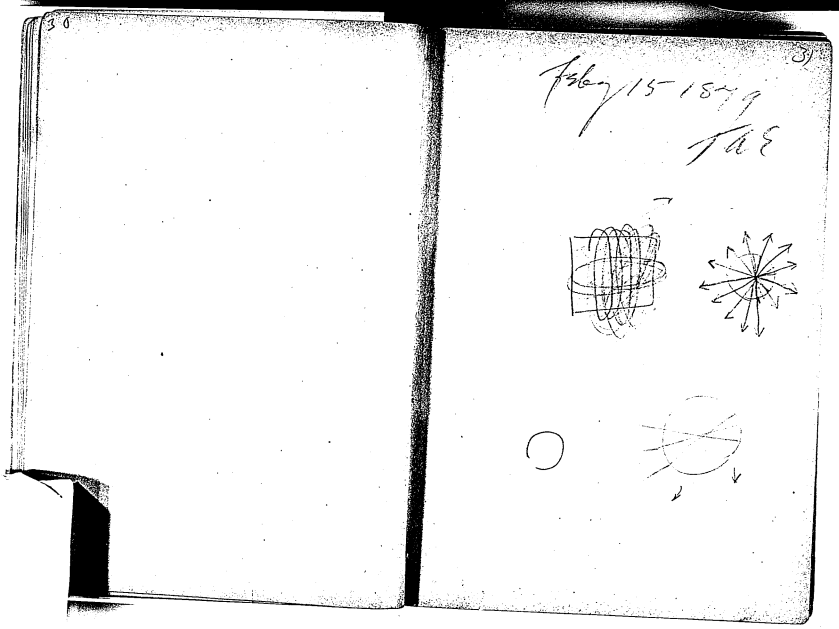
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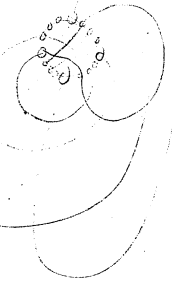

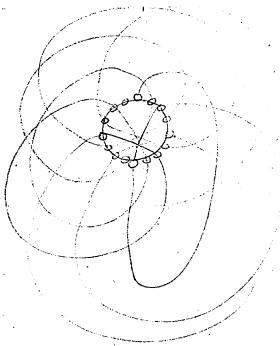

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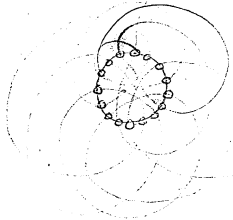

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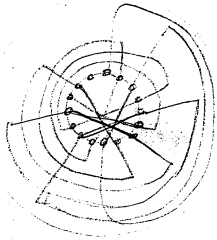

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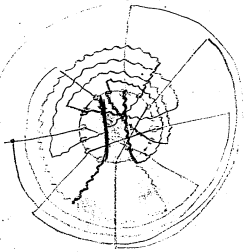
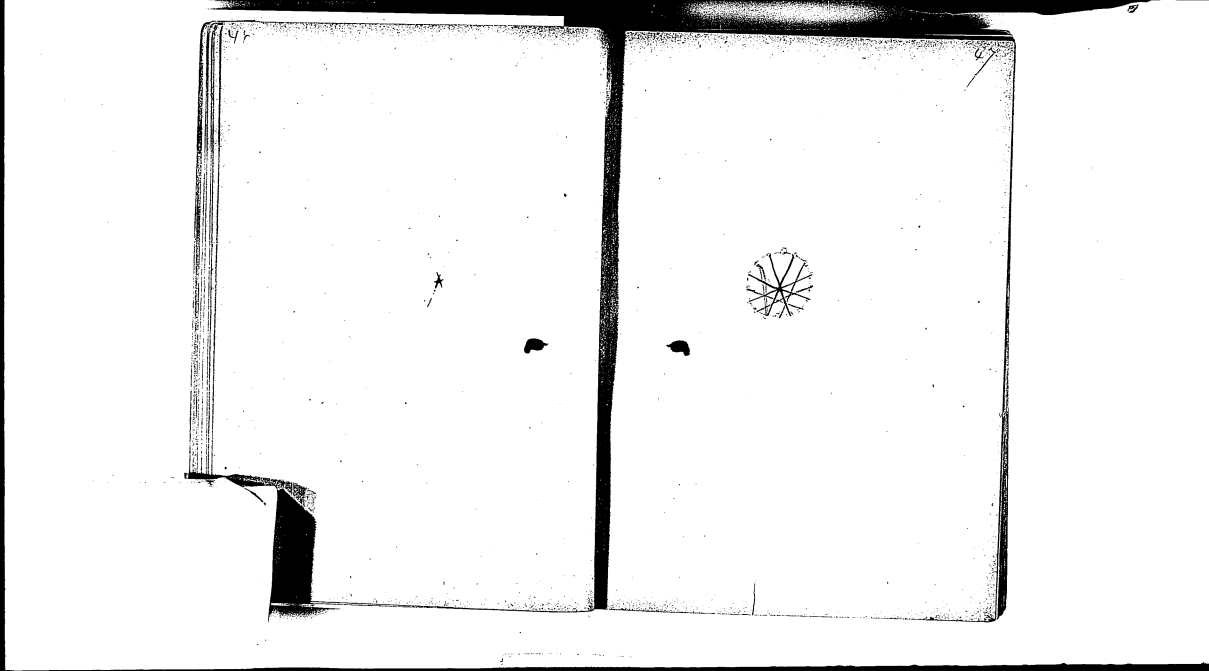


Dynamo Machine

T. A. E.

Feb. 16 1879



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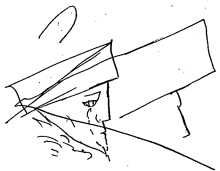

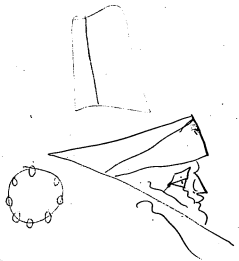



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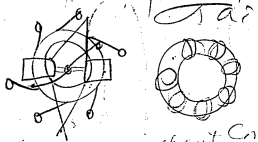
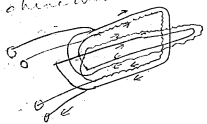
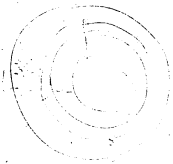
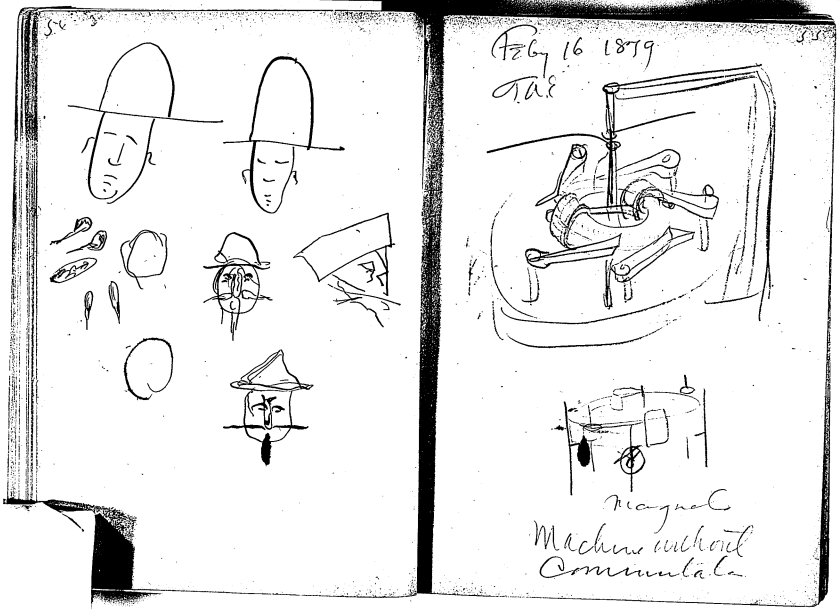


Machine circulant Commutateur



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G.A.E
magnet
Machine without
Commutator

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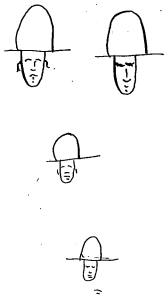

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Feb 16. 79
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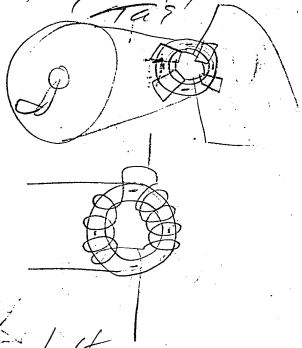

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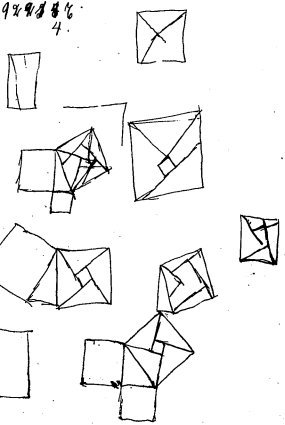

Feby 16 1879

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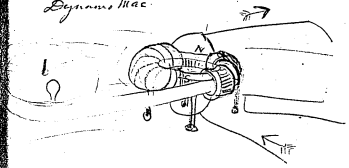
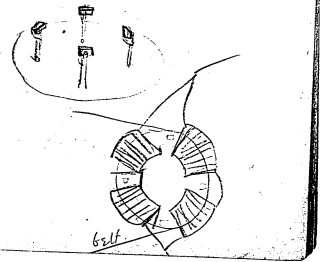
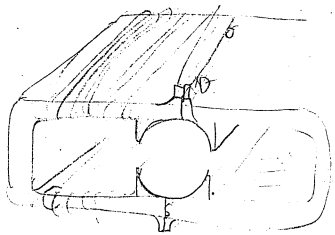
non-commutative

Dynamo Mac

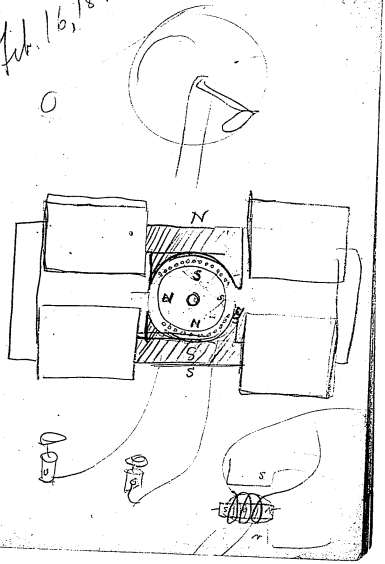








feb. 16, 1878



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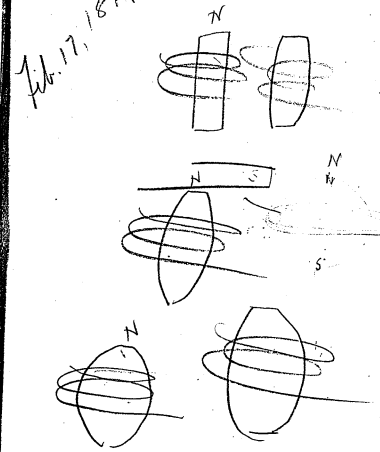

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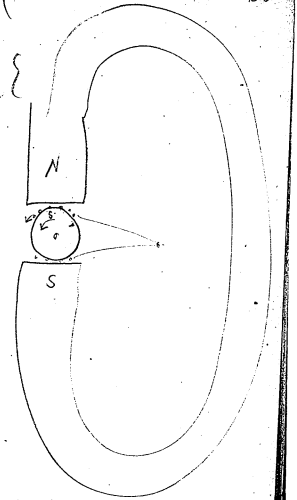
Wt. 11th 1899.



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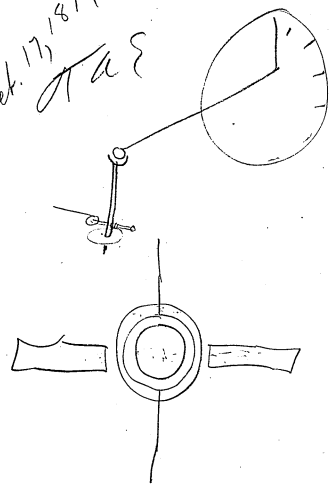

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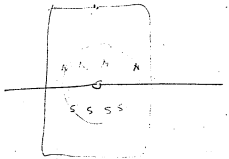
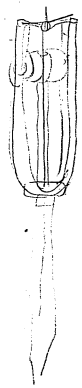
Feb. 11, 1879

No. 211,845







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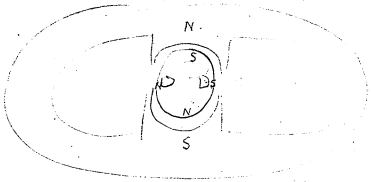

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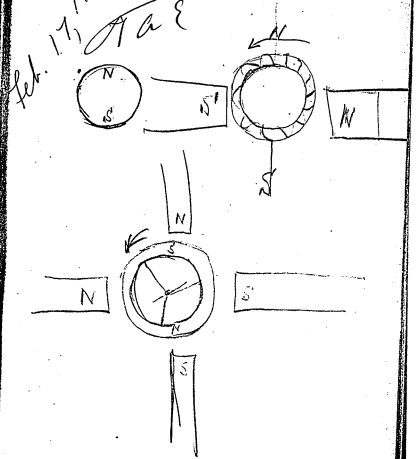
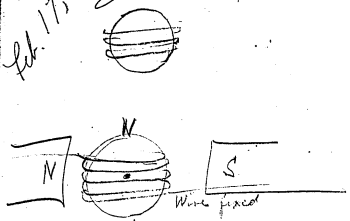
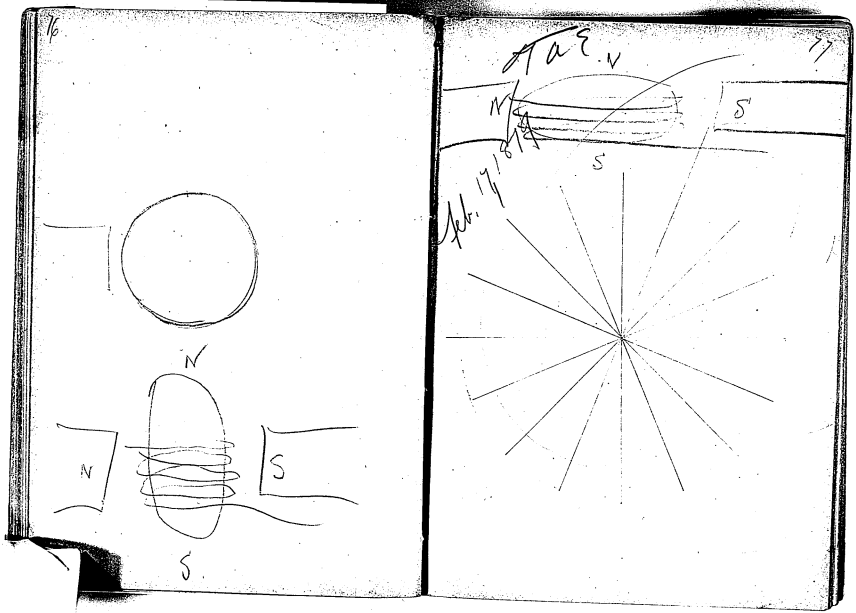


Feb. 11, 1899

Iron core




The turns will be on the wire and not on the iron core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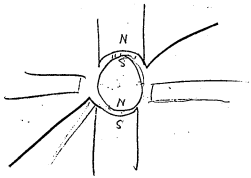




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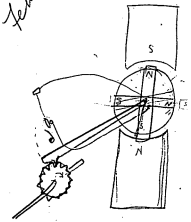
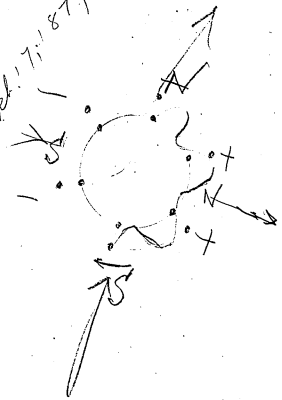


Feb. 17. 1879.



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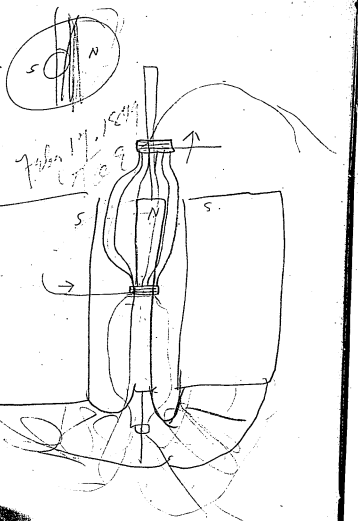
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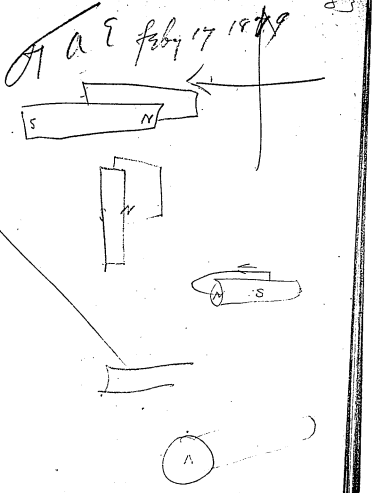
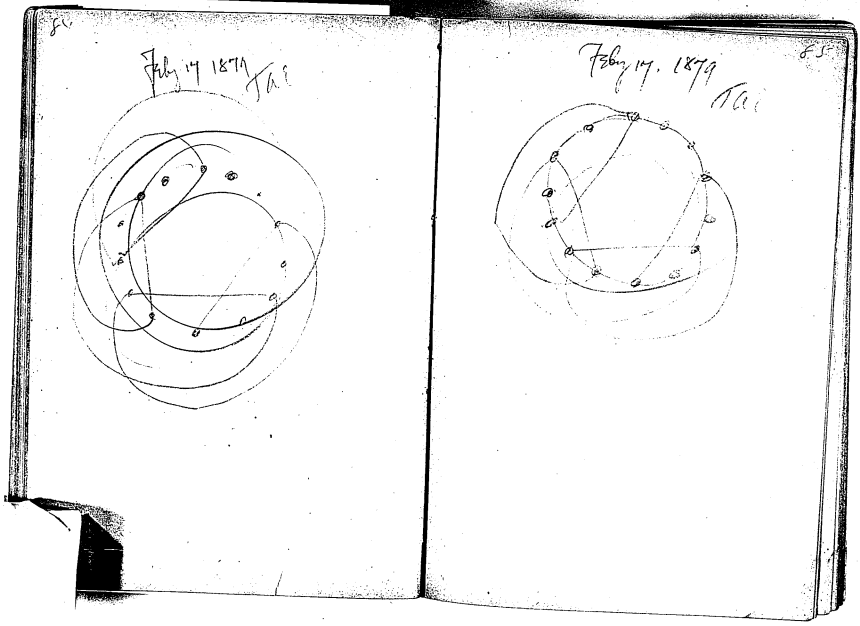
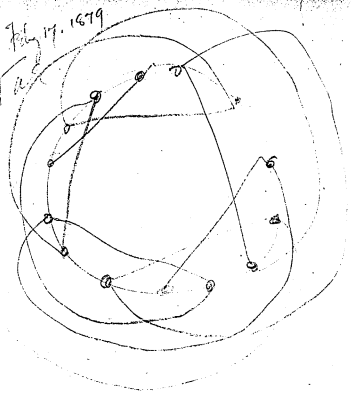

S
N
N
S


Feby 17 1879
Feby 17. 1879

86

Feby 17. 1879

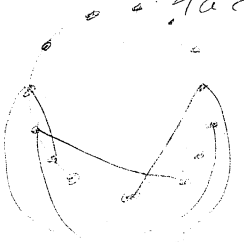
Tae



87

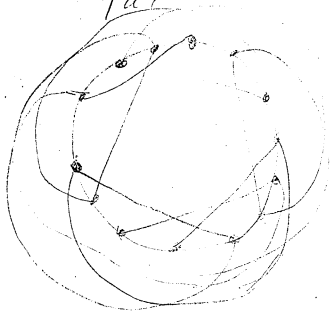
Feby 17. 1879.

Tae



Feby 17 1874 -

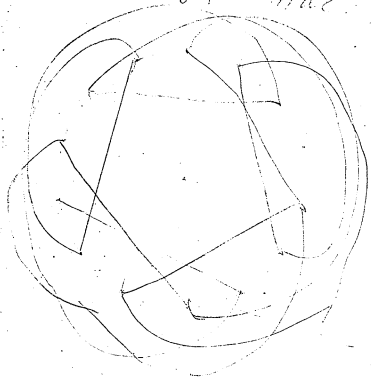
Tac



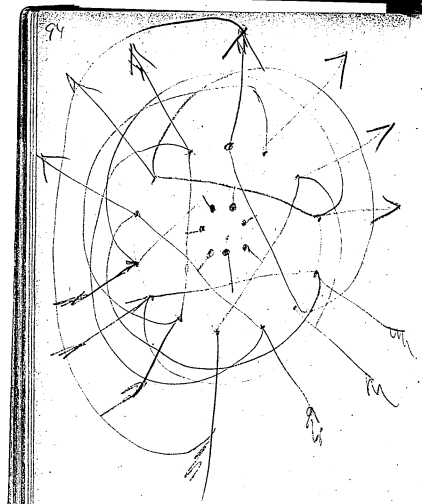
92

Feby 17, 1879 Tues

93

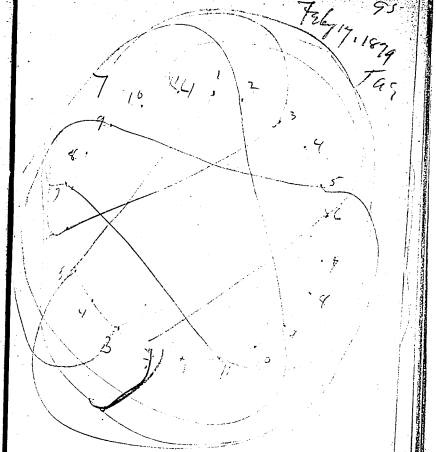


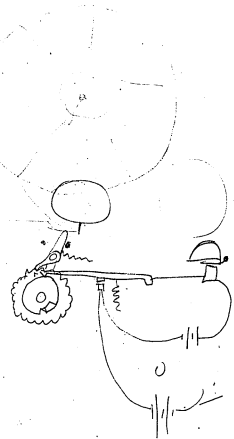
94



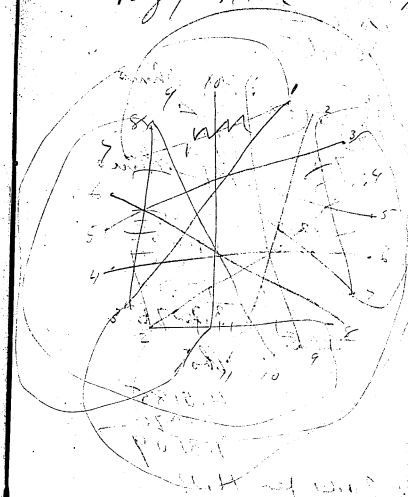
95

Feby 17. 1879









3 in
15 Volts

165
15 | 82.5 | 5.5
75
75

34 ohms
5.5
170
170
187 ohms

| | |
|---|---|
| 82.5 | 1.9165 |
| 82.5 | 1.9165 |
| 44.3 | 1.6464 |
| Comp 187 | 7.7282 |
| | 3.2076 |

~~2555~~

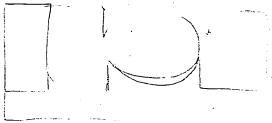
1610 ft. lbs

| | |
|---|---|
| | 4.5185 |
| | 3.2076 |
| | 1.3109 |

2014 per N.D

$$44\overline{)33.000}\,(750$$
$$308$$
$$220$$

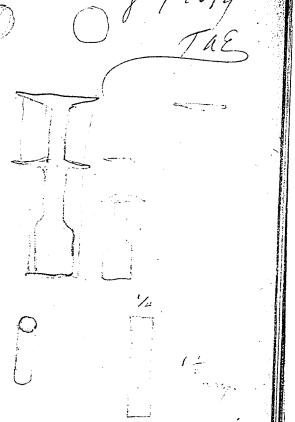
Feby 17 1879 Tue

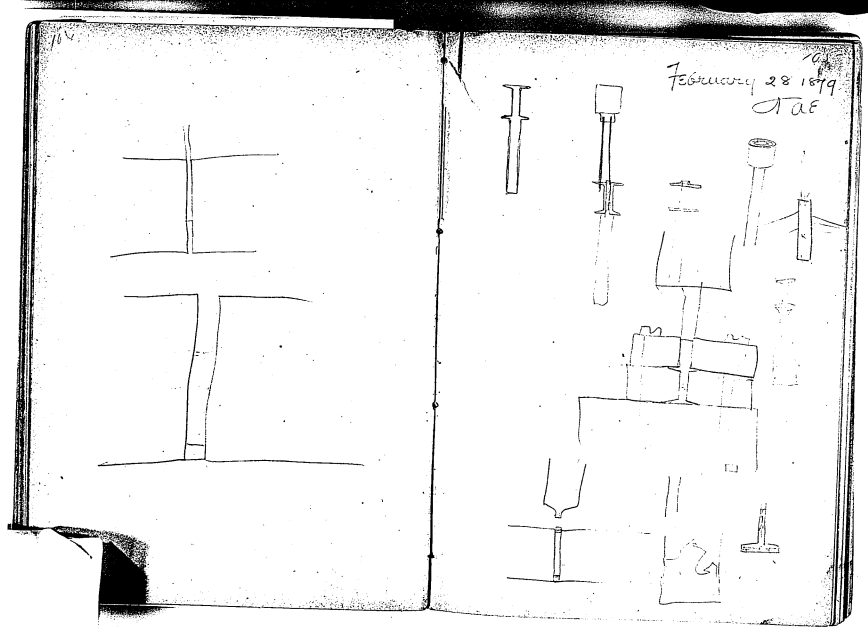


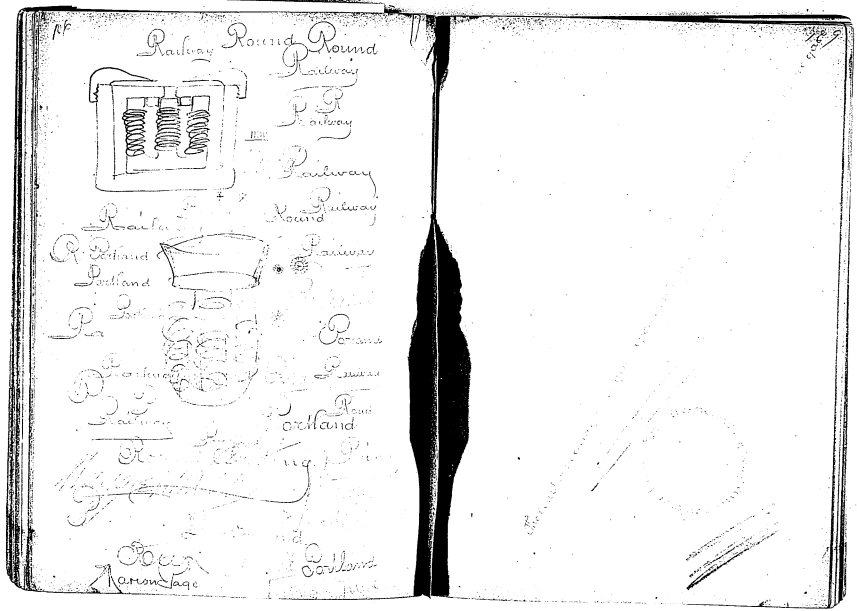
Feby 24 1879

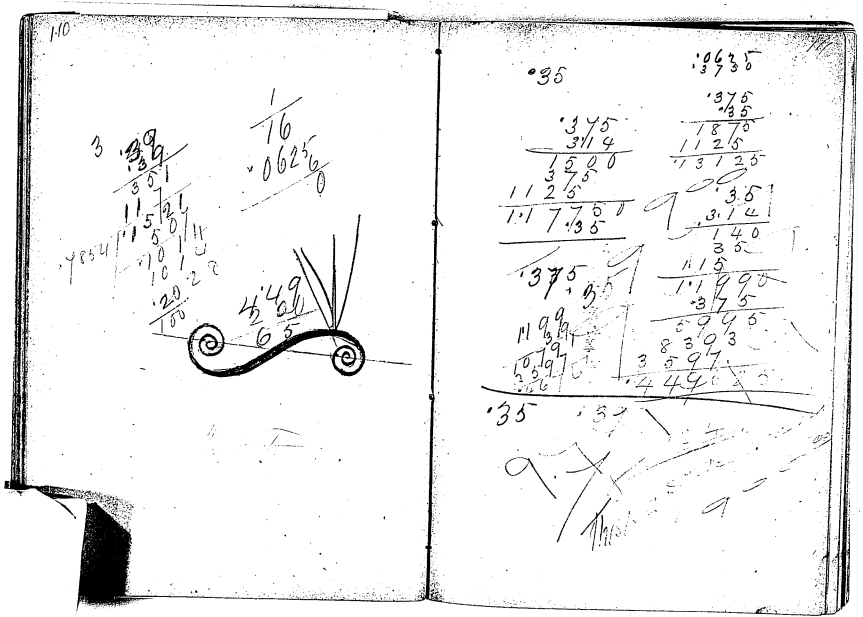


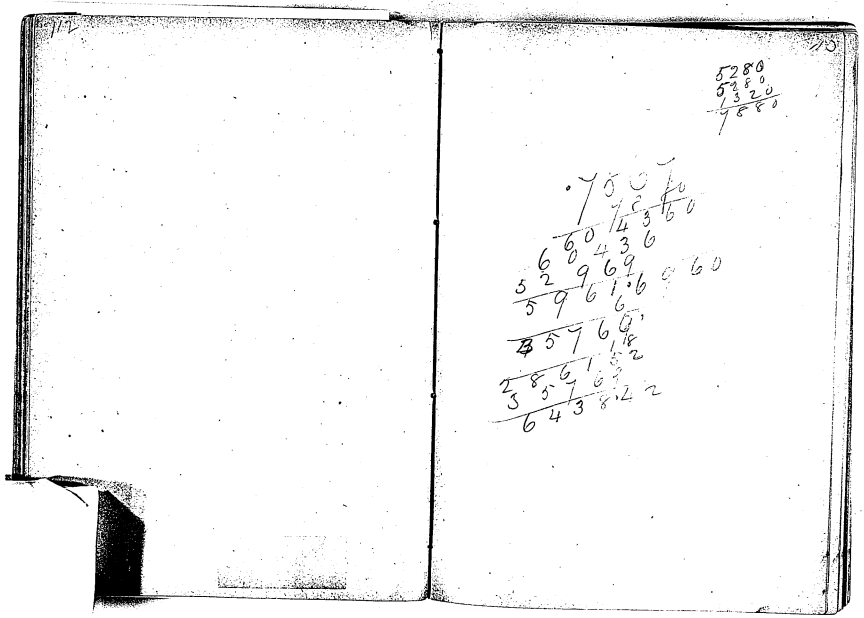
TAE




February 28 1879

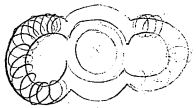

Railway
Round
Round
Railway
Railway
Railway
Railway
Round
Railway
Railway
Railway
Railway





No 1

X Cylinder stands 0.C.C
with Thorn through lines
force



Over

[illegible] there [illegible] see
account [illegible] by [illegible]
field [illegible]
[illegible] of two [illegible] & 3rd rotate

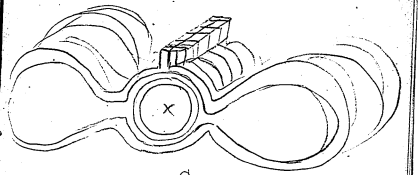
Experiments to be tried.

Rotating wire wound in odd no -
" " " in Even with end opp.

Open fuse weight put iron in sealed
put in Siemens annular bobbin
wire stitch rotating annular
wound magnet over wire bobbin
against iron -
hold both magnets (Siemens annular
& over stitch rotating wire wound)
both Even & odd -



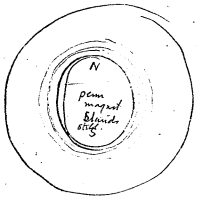
No 2




Permanent magnets.

X Cylinder of soft iron
with wires

N 03




Wm. Crookes

120

16. 7' 60.

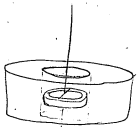
20

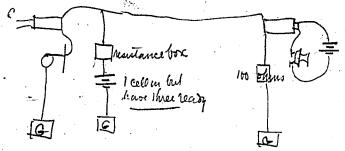
60.

25.

900.

10,




C
Resistance box
1 cell in test
leave three ready
100 ohms
G
C
G

126

36 Ohms 1/6 amount

No. 16 wire 259 ft per ohm

| | |
|---|---|
| | 2.4131 |
| 36 | 1.5563 |
| 9320 ft | 3.9694 |
| | .7782 |
| 1/6 amount | 3.1912 |
| 1550 | |

---

No. 10 wire

1090 feet per ohm

Strength = 1090 94 lbs

Strength = 1550

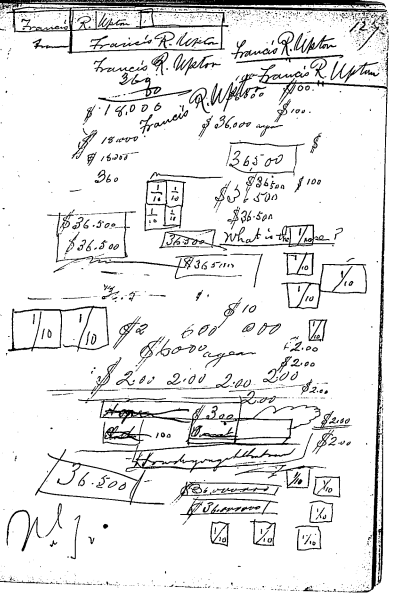
---

No 16 wire 5.23 .7183

36 1.5563

2.2746

187 lbs of wire 1.5 more effective on six Ohms total



80 H.P. engine [20] machines
running 4 H.P. each
Two machines being driving the
fields of the others

9 machines to each
9 machines to each

What is the best resistance
for the magnets, and how
wind them

I want to know the
strength of current from
magnets. current from
current from
from

Required the strength of the
magnetizing current and
the strength of the current
from the machine.
The magnetizing current
could be measured by the
Dynamometer
[illegible] by the Elec-
trometer. Electrometer

Electrometer

2 lamps in series
1 unit of surface each
1 unit of energy from each
1. lamp

a lamps in series
unit of surface each
.. .. energy given off ..

1 lamp in multiple utilizing the same E.M.F. as a lamps in series what will be the resistance of a lamp?

$\frac{1}{a}$ energy given off on unit of surface

$\frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{R_x} = \frac{1}{a}$ $\quad \mathcal{E} = 1$

$\frac{1}{R_x} = \frac{1}{a}$ $\quad C = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$

$C^2 R = W$

$\frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{R} = W$



$\frac{1}{R} = a$

$\frac{1}{R_x} = \frac{1}{a}$

$\frac{a^2}{R_x} = \frac{1}{R}$

$R_x = a^2 R$

132

$\mathcal{E}_2 = \mathcal{E}_1 \frac{r_2}{r_1}$ $\mathcal{E}_2 r_1 = \mathcal{E}_1 r_2$

$\mathcal{E}_2 = \mathcal{E}_1 \frac{r_2 + b}{r_1 + a}$

$\mathcal{E}_2 a = \mathcal{E}_1 b$

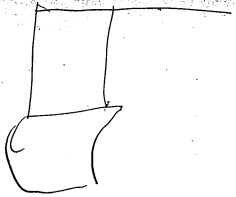
$\mathcal{E}_2 = \mathcal{E}_1 \frac{b}{a}$

---

6.85
40
274.00
27.40
13.70

6666

133



$\mathcal{E} = 20$ 16. ohm

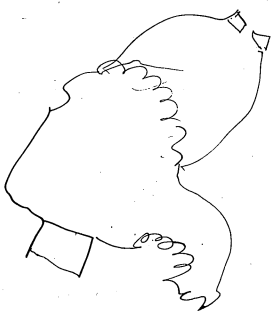
$\frac{400}{16} = 25 =$ Work

$C = \frac{E}{R}$ $\frac{100}{16} = \frac{25}{4} = 6\frac{1}{4}$

C R

$\frac{20}{16} = \frac{5}{4} =$ Current

$\frac{25}{16} \times 16 = 25 =$ Work





485000 and

485.000 000

485 000 000

2

83 cts. cts. cts cts. cts.

83 cts. cts. cts. cts. cts

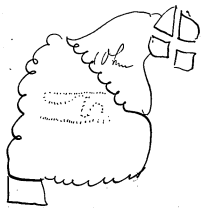
83 cts 83 cts cts

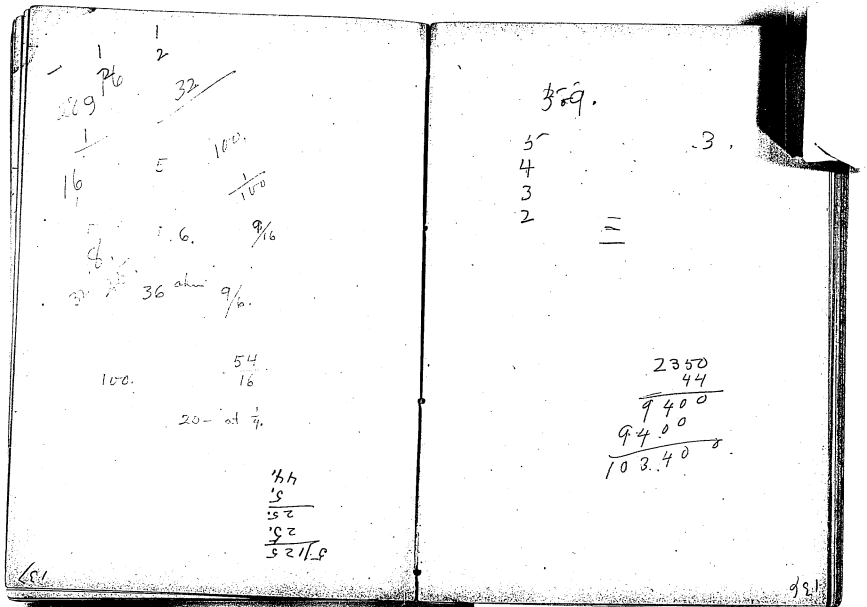
83 cts. 83 cts. 83 cts.

83 cts. 83 cts 83 cts

83 cts

83





1
2

289 pb 32

1/16

5 100.

1/100

1.6. 9/16

36 ohm 9/16.

100. 54/16

20- at 1/4.

5,121 / 2 5 / 2 5 / 5 / 4 4



359.

5
4
3
2 =

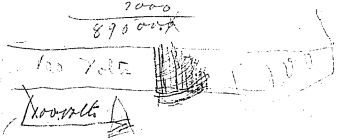
.3.

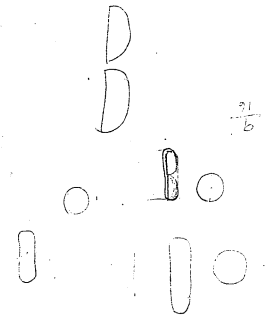
2350
44
9400
9400
1034.0

100 Volts on 4 Ohms

20
2000

44.5
2000
89000





I want to know the E. M. F required — from a 100 ohm lamp with 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, are Stamped for H.P.

44.5

$44.5 \frac{E^2}{R} = \frac{H.P}{4}$

$R = 100$

$E^2 = 100 \frac{H.P}{4 \times 44.5}$

$E = \sqrt{100 \frac{H.P}{4 \times 44.5}}$

100
33000
4.45
178
178.0
178

Comp 178.

2.
4.5185
7.7496
4.2681
2.1340

6.5185

136 Volts 4 per H.P

$\sqrt{\quad} = \frac{H.P}{8.V44.5}$ $\frac{44.5}{5}$ 222.5

6.5185
2.3474
4.1711
2.0855

222.5

121 Volts

144

6 per H.P

44.5

6.5185
1.6484
4.8701
6 .7782
4.0919
2.0454

111 Volts

7 per H.P

4.8701
.8451
4.0250
2.0125

103 Volts

8 per H.P.

4.8707
.9131
3.9670
1.9835

96.3 Volts

145

9 per H.P

4.8701
.9542
3.9159
1.9579

90.8 Volt

10 per H.P

4.8701
2 3.8701
1.9350

86.1 Volts

11 per H.P

4.8701
1.0414
3.8287
1.9143

83 Volts

146

75 1.8751
75 1.8751
comp 1.00 4. -10
44.5 1.6484
1580 3.1986
4.5185
3 1986
1.3199
208 per H.P.

1 per H.P
4.8701
2.4350
266 Amps

147

2 per H.P.
4.8701
.3010
4.5691
22845
192 Volts

3 per H.P 4.8701
.4771
4.3930
2.1965
157 Volts

4 per H.P .4.8701
.6021
4.2680
2.1340
136

Exm. F required to run a 100 Ohm Lamps.

| If there are obtained for each horse power this number of lamps |
| --- |
| 1 |

4.8701
1.0792
~~3.7309~~
~~1.8654~~
3.7909
1.8954

4.8701
1.1139
3.7562
1.8781

4.8701
1.1461
3.7240
1.8620

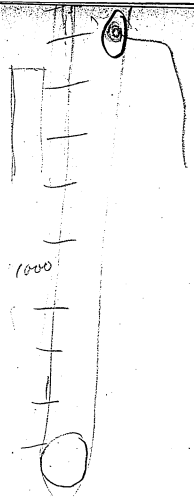
4.8701
1.1761
3.6940
1.8470

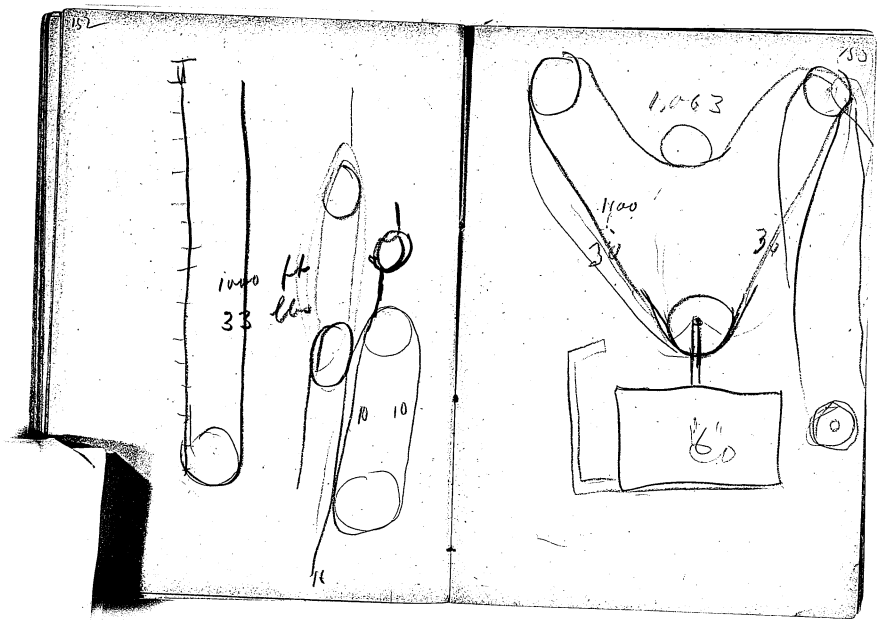
150

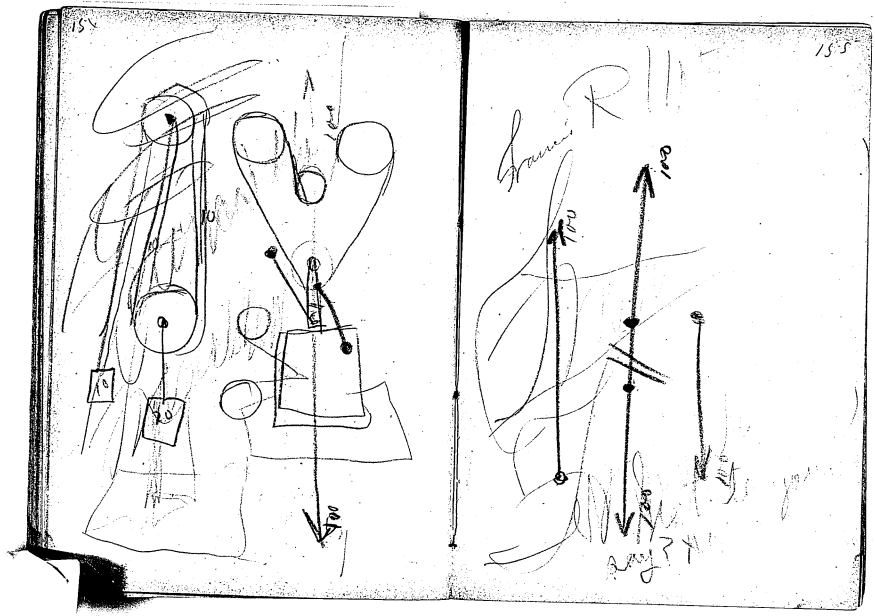
# Work Energy

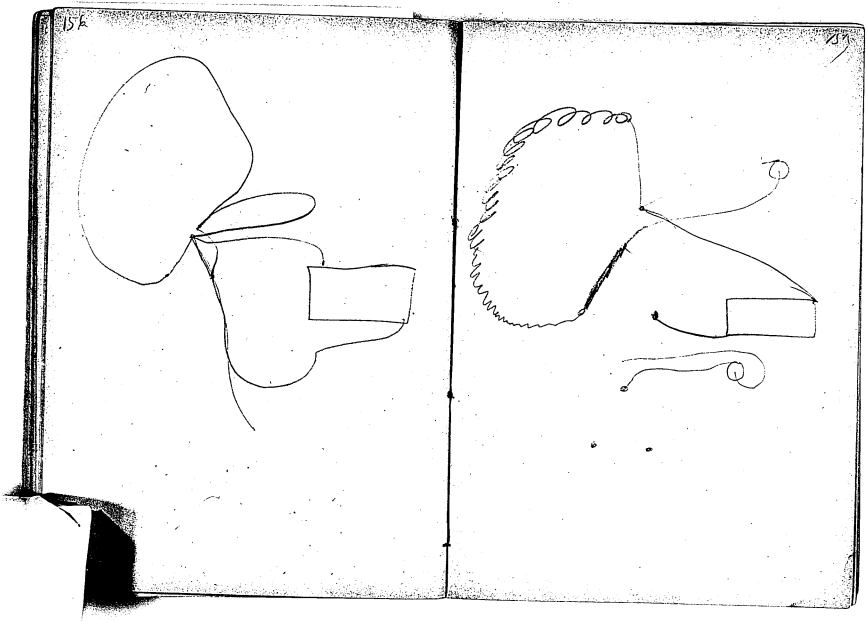
Energy Work

151




1000 ft
33 lbs
10
10
1,063
1100
36
36
60





to drain

60



61

Experiments on Standard 163

Dynamo Machine. July 7 1879

T. A. Edison

10 Experiments to determine loosing of weight with no belt on Dynamo

(1st) starting in fictitious weights

Speed Chart 185

Last speed taken - count revolutions

938½ @ 9½ = 938½ - 920

944½ - 916 = Mean of whole.

946 = 910

943 = 912

943 = 913

940½ 911

940 915

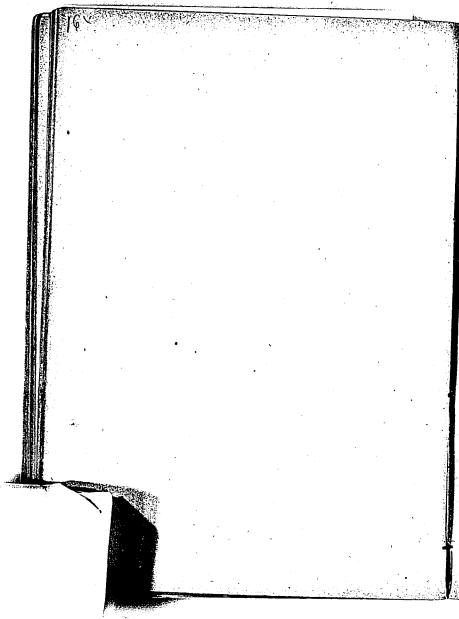
943 913

938½ 918

927.37

Initial weight

960



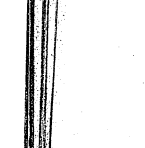


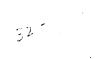
we now take 10 weighings with belt on Dynamo circuits open speed of Dynamo. 1st time 524.- 2nd time, 524 —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 936 ½ | – 907 | mean deflection of |
| 935 | 909 | balance |
| 935 | 910 | 921.2 |
| 934 | 906 ½ | |
| 935 — | 906 ½ | Lessening of |
| 934 ½ | 908 | weight |
| 934 | 905 | 6.17 |
| 934 | 908 | |
| 934 | 908 | Calling speed of |
| 935 | 908 | shaft 124, & |
| | | speed of belt is |
| | | 1143 feet. |

The world gave 3757. foot lbs
absorbed by machine, or $8\frac{9}{10}$,
machines per h power —
We now put Gathem on field
magnet, Resistance of field
was $\frac{90}{100}$ of ohm. Velocity reading
$8\frac{2}{10}$ rebers. Left Tam gal $60\frac{1}{2}$
speed shaft 154 — Power 11.58
& Dynamo 534 —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 903 — | $934\frac{1}{2}$ | Mean adopted |
| $904\frac{1}{2}$ | 933 | |
| 903 | $930\frac{1}{2}$ | 915+85 |
| 903 | $926\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 902 | $925\frac{1}{2}$ | Sick 11.52 |
| 933 | $925\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 933 | 928 or 7010 | |
| 902 | 927 | Screwing [illegible] |
| 908 | $925\frac{1}{2}$ | Field [illegible] |
| 901 | 925 | wj 3253. |





We now take Current Cross

The Machine –

Speed Main shaft 186.
47th deg on Tangent 5th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | |
| 815 | 843 1/2 | |
| 820 | 845 1/2 | |
| 820 | 845 | |
| 819 | 843 | |
| 818 | 847 1/2 | |
| 818 | 847 1/2 | |
| 823 1/2 | 847 | |
| 822 | 846 | |
| 821 1/2 | 846 | |
| 823 | 847 | |

Another test using more power, by having both on smaller external resistance;

Gal 44 1/2

| | |
|---|---|
| 85 1/2 | 820 |
| 848 | 820 |

Balling pumping out.

We make R smaller and vary test again =

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 834 1/2 | + 804 | = 2)1641.5 | 820.75 |
| 835 | + 808 | = 2)1643 | 821.5 |
| 832 | + 808 | = 2)1640 1/2 | 820.25 |
| 838 | + 806 | = 2)1644 | 822 |
| 838 | + 808 | = 2)1646 | 823 |

5741 09.5

821.9

Smooth. Ha ; on 2 lathes
Each 10 hours a day a lathe
a H.P.

30000 a day

33 | 506 | 1.51
33
170
165
50
1.51 H.P. a day

1.51 Cts a day

365
1.51
365
1825
365
5.5 1.15

$5.51

Cost $23 to put on twice as many layers

1/2 Diameter

1/4 times the convolutions

1/6 times the resistance

The same E.M.F

1/16 the current

1/4 as strong

1/4 the current

the same strength

1/16 X 16 = 1 Cost



180 lbs of Copper

$37.00
42.50
$81.50

85.50
$42.50

$8.15

10 6 3 6.50 10 $36.50

$6.08

2 cts. per H.P.

20 cts an hour

H.P

2½ 2.5 lights

lights lights lights

Cost H.P.

178

Unit lamps per hour
10 per H.P.

3 hours each day

2 cts cost power
.2 cts per lamp per hour

$100 per H.P. engines boilers
$10 per lamp per H.P.
$3.33 dynamo
$7.50 Conductors

36 $20.83
2.83
1000 hours a year
.28 interest
.20
.48 per hour
7.00 per M

Switch
7.00 per M

179

Land
$200 for dynamo Machine
80 lamps
333

Two cells Two cells
Two cells Two cells
Two cells Two cells
Two cells Two cells
Two cells Two cells

150 Ohm lamps
1/4 per H.P. theoretical to make the lamps a economy Edison success. The lamps must be permanent and last years. Ohm 5 B. gas.

180

Nov 7 1879 A.1

For testing carbon lamp.

Size coiled thread .02

Resistance of lamp when cold = 86.-1 = 85.9 Lamp when used

I made 5 at Daniell & 6 chromic cells = 35. about 17 volts per volt = 2

53 : 78 :: 365 : X

Cherry Red

= R. 53.86

ft lbs 1251.

Bright Red

R=50.61

ft lbs 2467 lbs

181

Bright white

37.1 X :: 82 : 110

R 49.76

3.480726
1.646404

5.127130
1.696953

3.430177 ft lbs

2702. ft lbs

Brilliant white

30.7 X :: 78 : 121

R. 47.62

3,348. ft lbs

3.524878 = ft lbs

~~Ro~~ 80 ohms when measured cold now —

1 litre of air weighs

1.293 Grammes

.45359 Kilo

453.59 Grammes

453.5 2.65658

1.293 0.11160

2.54498

3500 litres 1

1.135 2.54498

.03520

2.59998

6398 Quarts

995 Gallons in a pound of air about



140

100

44.3

25) 443,000 (177.000

25

193

180

13

33) 177 (5.4

165

120 .27

33,000

8250

5500

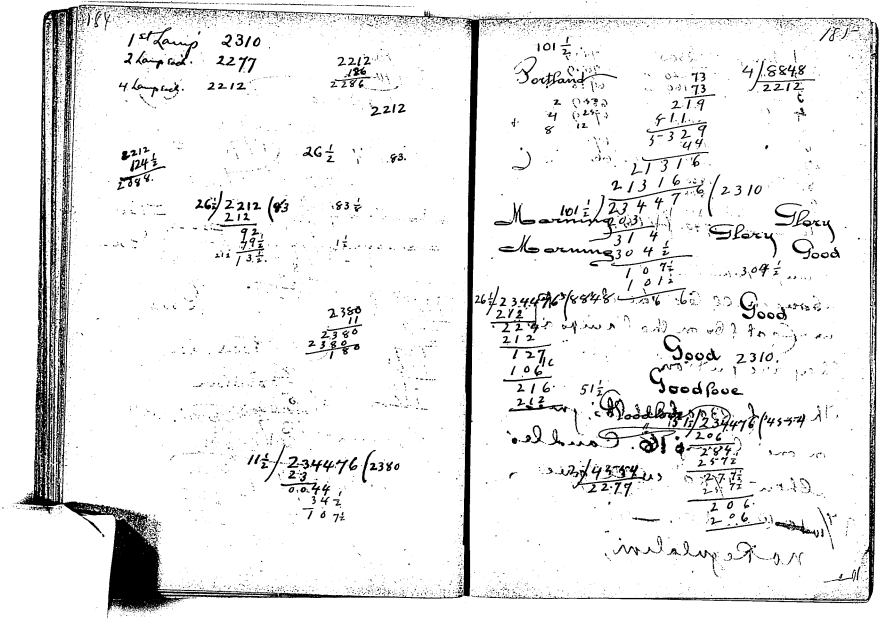
1750

1650

100

90

10



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | lamp | 2300 | 71.9 |
| 2 | " | 2220 | 70.9 |
| 3 | " | 2160 | 69.8 |
| 4 | " | 2100 | 68.9 |
| 5 | " | 2040 | 67.9 |
| 6 | " | 1960 | 67. |
| 7 | " | 1920 | 66. |
| 8 | " | 1860 | |
| 9 | | 1800 | |
| 10 | | 1780. | |

10 lamp. 1 ohm Carb 1/4 ohm machine above table the distribution of Foot lbs on the lamps are they are put on.

The [illegible] Foot lbs. given on one lamp 16. Candles then 1780 [illegible] 9 7/10 Candles

no Regulation.

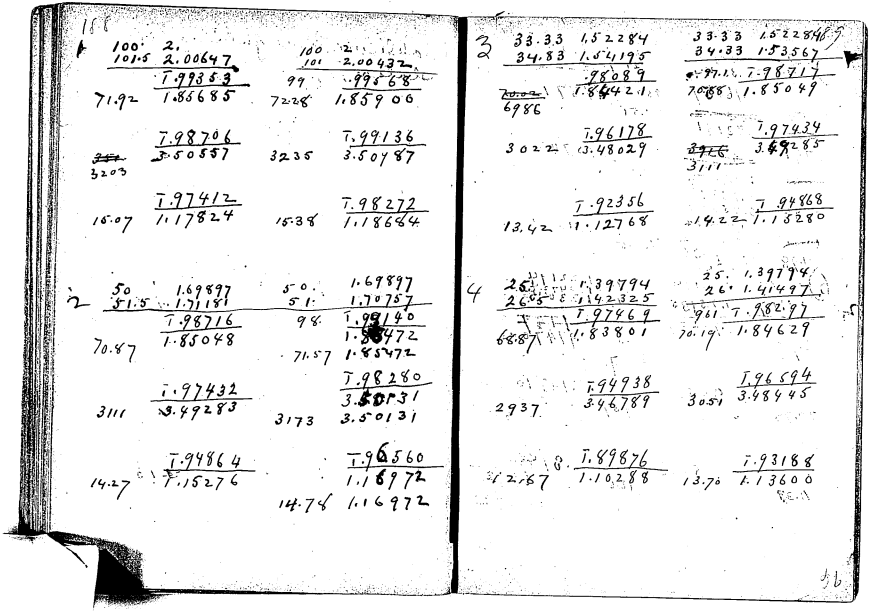


Table with regulation at 1 lamp

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | lamp | 2305 | 72.4 |
| 2 | " | 2268 | 71.1 |
| 3 | " | 2220 | 70.8 |
| 4 | " | 2182 | 70.2 |
| 5 | " | 2141 | 69.5 |
| 6 | " | 2100 | 68.8 |
| 7 | " | 2023 | 67.6 |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | 1951 | 66.8. |
| 10 | | | |

Keeping record Enot at machine Carbon Carb. above table gives distribution of Foot lbs. 2305 - ft lbs. gives 16 Candles. 1951 foot lbs will give, 11 9/10 Candles

Regulation.



5) 20 1.30103 / 21 1.32222

1.96889 — 1.97871

1.83191 — 69.51 1.842203

6791. — 1.95742

29.92 3.47593

2856 — T.93718 / 3.45569

T.91484

13.15 1.11896

11.98 — T.87436 / 1.07848

6) 16.67 1.22194 — 16.69 1.22194

18.17 1.25935 — 17.67 1.24722

66.98 — T.96259 / 1.82591 — 94.3 T.97476 — 68.87 1.83802

T.92518 / 3.44369 — 27.78

T.94940 / 3.46791 — 29.37

T.85636 / 1.05448 — 11.33

T.89880 / 1.10292 — 12.67

7) 14.28 1.15473 — 14.28 1.15473

15.28 1.19811 — 15.28 1.18412

68.06 — T.95662 / 1.84994 — 98.4 T.97061 / 1.83393

2702. — T.91324 / 3.43175

2882. — T.94122 / 3.45973

1070 — T.82648 / 1.03066

12.21 — T.88244 / 1.08656

8) 12.5 1.09691 — 12.5 1.09691

14 1.14613 — 13.3 1.13033

65.18 — T.98078 / 1.81410 — 92.6 T.96658 / 1.82990 — 67.60

T.88156 / 3.40007 / T.90156 / 8.42007 — 2631.

T.93316 / 3.45167 — 28.29

T.76312 / 0.47724 / T.80312 / 1.00724 — 10.17

T.86632 / 1.07044 — 11.77

9

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11.111 | 1.045757 | 11.111 | 1.045757 |
| 12.611 | 1.100075 | 12.111 | 1.083317 |
| 6.33 | 1.945000 | 9.17 | T.962589 |
| | 1.880832 | 66.97 | 1.825790 |
| | T.89006 | | T.92516 |
| 2562 | 3.40851 | 2778 | 3.44367 |
| | T.78000 | | T.85032 |
| .9641 | 0.98412 | 11.83 | 1.05444 |

10

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | | 10. | 1.041397 |
| 11.5 | 1.060790 | 11. | |
| | T.93930 | 909 | T.95869 |
| 63.48 | 1.80262 | | 1.82201 |
| | T.87860 | | T.91738 |
| 2495 | 3.39711 | | 3.43589 |
| | T.75720 | | T.83476 |
| 9.148 | 0.96132 | | 1.03888 |

10-94

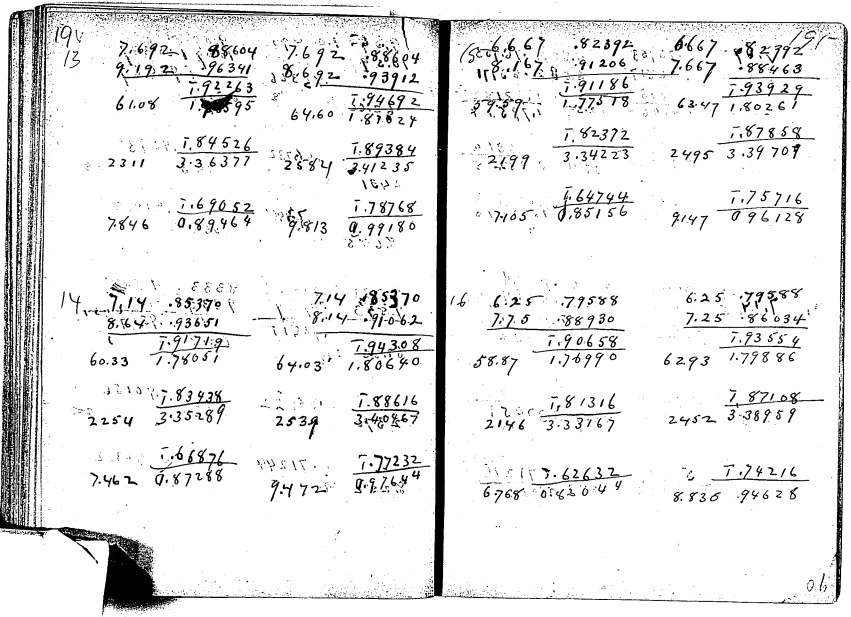


11

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.09 | 1.042490 | 9.09 | 1.042490 |
| 10.09 | 1.003887 | 10.09 | 1.003887 |
| 5.166 | T.72366 | 65.77 | T.95467 |
| | 1.77678 | | 1.81799 |
| | T.86732 | | T.90934 |
| 2431 | 3.38583 | 2678 | 3.42785 |
| | T.73464 | | T.81868 |
| 8.685 | 0.93876 | 10.54 | 1.02280 |

12

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.833 | .92080 | 8.333 | .92080 |
| 7.833 | .99269 | 9.333 | .97003 |
| 67.86 | T.92811 | 65.18 | T.95078 |
| | 1.79143 | | 1.81410 |
| | T.85622 | | T.90156 |
| 2370 | 3.37973 | 2631 | 3.42007 |
| | T.71244 | | T.80312 |
| 8.252 | 0.91656 | 10.17 | 1.00724 |



196

17) 5.882 .76963 → 5.882 .76963
7.382 .86817 → 6.882 .85771
7.90136 → 7.92182
58.17 1.76668 62.39 1.78514

7.80272 → 7.86364
2095 3.32123 2411 3.88215

7.60544 → 7.72728
6.450 9.80956 8.539 0.93140

18) 5.556 .74468 → 5.556 .74468
7.056 .84856 → 6.356 .86654
7.89612 → 7.92804
57.47 1.75944 61.85 1.79136

7.79224 → 7.85608
2046 3.31075 2369 3.37459

7.58448 → 7.71276
6.146 0.78860 8.247 0.96128

197

19) 5.263 .72123 → 5.263 .72123
6.763 .83014 → 6.263 .79678
7.89109 → 7.92445
56.81 1.75441 61.33 1.78777

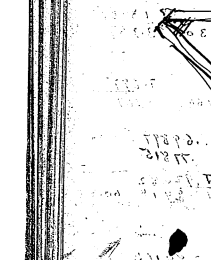
7.78218 → 7.84890
1998 3.30069 2330 3.36741

7.56436 → 7.69780
5.868 0.76848 7.960 0.90192

20) 5. .69897 → 5. .69897
6.5 .81291 → 6. .77815
7.88606 → 7.92082
56.15 1.74938 60.83 1.78414

7.77212 → 7.84164
1953 3.29063 2294 3.36015

7.54424 → 7.68328
5.602 0.74836 7.716 0.88740



Methods of The use of a 99
high resistance for measuring
strong currents

A high resistance differential galvanometer of Elliot Bros has been at my disposal during the last year. With this were resistance boxes containing 60,000 ohms and a box which contained resistances varying from one hundredth of an ohm to five thousand ohms which were used to make a shunt around the galvanometer. The size of the resistance 60,000 ohms

made it possible to measure electromotive force by using various batteries of various strengths in the current and taking the deflection to represent the E.M.F. of the cell by neglecting its resistance. It also made the assumption true that if the ends of the circuit containing the high resistance galvanometer were ~~shunted~~ with any part of the battery placed at the extremities of a resistance where a strong current was flowing not enough



would escape to make any practical difference in the flow. ~~This being the case it will be~~ This the galvanometer readings would denote the difference of potential between the ends of the circuit containing it and for all practical uses in measuring currents may be considered as an Electrometer.

It has ~~several advantages~~ ~~that~~ over this advantage over a thermometer that the wire used could be clean

·090
·868
·958

·958
·958

3000.010 (3131
2874
7260
9584
3024
2874
1470
955
515

3131 times as much Hg. in bulb as in tube

1/3131 in tube as in bulb

175) 760 (4.34
700
600
525
75

1/4.34

3131
434
12524
9393
1252 4
1358854



1/13.588 part of atmosphere

1/1,000,000

13.588) 760.00 (.08

760) 13.588 (18
760
5988

1/18 mm

-1/18 mm

206

1000 000 6.

13588 4.13308

1.86692

73.6 M

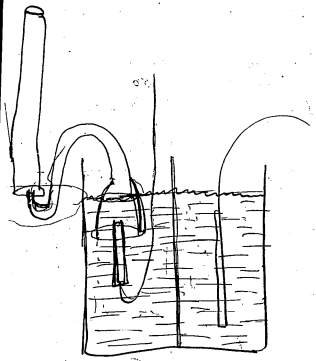
74M

$\frac{75}{175} = \frac{3}{7}$

74

7 | 212

303 m



207

8L

Factor

lamp conductor $ 6.00
lamp .50
dynamo 11.00
2.00

10 lamp per H. P.

1 H.P. costs $110

two 19.50

$20.00 investment per lamp used

200 cents a year

$\frac{2}{3.65} = \frac{1}{1.8)\ 1.00\ (.55}$

100

.55 cts per day interest



Expenses Lubricating 1.5 H.P.
other .5
2.

150 4 hours
11.00 11.00 +7.00 .8
77.00 .65
77.00 11.00 7 1.35 per day
11.00
11.00 11.00 · 39 11.00
11.00 77.00 770 4 ct. per hour

4 hours 15-0 Other lamps
4 hours hours 15 per H.P.
hours
Power will do for expenses
5 1/2 cts per hour
H.P. $11.00

32 1/2 minutes.

1 Weber Chlorine

180 cc.

32.5 ) 180.0 ( 55
1625
1770
1625
1450
5

5.5 cc. per minute per Weber

.092 per second



28.5 minutes

1.2 Webers

180 cc

~~1.2 28.5~~

28.5
1.2
570
285
3060

30.60 ) 180.0 ( 59
1530
2700

5.9 cc. per minute

The Ch. was freed in an from a carbon plate in an apparatus like this

A decomposition cell
B small pneumatic trough
C a bottle of $H_2O$ connected with B by siphon D so that as the water was emptied from vessel E the

in B would not change

In the first determination there was considerable uncertainty in the deflection.

$$\frac{1}{c'} + c'' = C$$

$$\frac{1}{R'} + \frac{1}{R''} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\frac{R'' + R'}{R'R''} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{R'R''}{R'+R''}$$



$\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{10}\times\frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{9}}$ + $\frac{1}{1}$ = $\frac{\frac{1}{10}\times\frac{1}{9}}{\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{10}}$ = $\frac{\frac{1}{90}}{\frac{19}{90}}$ = $\frac{1}{19}$

19)1

1 2.7888 418

~~8.9212~~

.5686 362

4655 3706

3098 2840

2676

214

Book 31 page 208

10.1

101
201

2.0043
1.3032
.7011

5.02
.053
500253
15.102

15.102

3.35
.0370
3:387

5.02
.05
5.07
15.07

.70014
.7011
.0003
1.7014
1.1364
.5250

525

.17050
.1783
.5526

3.36

336
.037
13391

253

215

1.5302
1.1264
.4034

91

W W W

1/10 10.39

~~103~~ ~~117~~ 103
~~104~~ ~~118~~ 104

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 103/104 | .0128<br>.0170<br>.9958 | .9916<br>99.9832 |
| 2 | 99 114/115 | .0569<br>.0607<br>.9962<br>.9958<br>.9920 | 98.2<br>.9840 |
| 3 | 126/127 | .9965<br>.9885 | .9650<br>97.4 |
| 4 | 1446/1456 | .9970<br>.9855 | 96.7 |
| 5 | 1682/1689 | .9974<br>.9829 | 96.1 |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | .9829<br>.9978<br>.9807 | 96.7 |
| 7 | .9983<br>.9990 | 96.3 |
| 8 | 99 87<br>.9777 | 95. |
| 9 | 99 92<br>.9869 | 94.8 |
| 10 | .9996<br>.9865 | 94.7 |

Bank 3% Jones 2 6.0
2.45
1 192

10.1 X10
20.1

2.0043
1.3032
.7011

9542
43
.9499 89.1
.8998 79.4
.7996 63.0
1.2041
1.0037 10.1 Crumbles

9

5.02

5.02 X10
15.07

5.02
.052
5.072
1.7052
.5129
1.7052
1.1781
.5271

8

3.37
.9583
41
.9542 90
.9084 81
.8168 65.6 2.02.09 10.5 Crumbles
9536
53
.9583 90.8
.9166 82.5
.8332 68.1
2.0371 10.9 Crumbles

7

3.37
.037
3.407 X10
13.40
2.54

1.5324
1.1271
.4053

9680
44
.9688 92
.9272 84.6
.8544 71.5
2.0585 11.4

6

2.54
.029
2.569 X10
12.569
2.04

1.4077
1.0944
.3103

.9727
47
.9680 92.9
.8360 86.3
.8728 74.5
2.0769 11.9

220

5

2.04
.025
2.065 X10
12.016
1.71

1.2385
1.0693
1.3248
1.0803
2.336

.9776
.9722
.9454
.8908
2.0949

4

1.71
.022
1.732 X10
11.73
1.477

1.2385
1.0693
.16792

.9837
.16792
.82578
.9776
.9552
.9100
2.11441

95
90.2
81.3
13.

3

1.477
.020
1.497 X10
12.497
1.30

1.1753
1.0603
.1150

97.5 .9890
1.3 .1150
comp 1.378 .8797

.9837 96.3
.9678 92.8
.9348 86.1
2.1389 13.7

2

1.30
.019
1.319 X10
13.19
1.16

1.1203
1.0539
.0664

98.5 .9937
1.16 .0664
comp 1.178 .9289
.9890 97.5
.9780 95.0
.9560 90.4
2.1601 14.5

22

222

1

1.16
.018
1.178 x10
11778

1.0718
1.0488
.0230
.0286
.9937 98.5
.9874 97.1
.9648 94.4
2.1789 15.1

0

1.05
.018
1.0678
10678

~~1.0286~~
~~1.0488~~
~~.0440~~

223

100 $\frac{1}{244}$ $\frac{1}{24}$

9832
2
1.9664
2
.9328
.2041
.1369

1.04 Ohms 6 feet 6 in

6½ feet

104)650(6.25 feet one Ohm

624

260

208

520



75.8

.245

.245 Ohms

18.10 Ohms

1270

.245)18.9.33(

1.2765

1.2765

1.8873

77.1 feet per Ohm

.0182 $\bar{2}.2601$
771 1.8871
.1472
1.4 feet 1ft 5 inches

.0185 $\bar{2}.2672$
1.8871
1.42 1ft 5½ inches .1543

.0192 $\bar{2}.2833$
1.8871
1.48 1ft 6 inches .1704

0204 $\bar{2}.3096$
1.8871
.1967
1.57 1ft 6½ inches



0222 $\bar{2}.3464$
.2335
1.71 1ft 8 inch

.0250 $\bar{2}.3979$
.2850
1.93 1ft 11 inch

.0294 $\bar{2}.4683$
2.26 2ft 3 inch

.0370 $\bar{2}.5682$
2.85 2ft 9 inch

.0586 $\bar{2}.7680$
4.06 4ft ¼ in

101
7.7 7ft 8 inch

~~10 feet~~ 3/2 10

14 feet 4 inches

14 10 inches

15 4

16

16 6 inch 8/2

18 feet

26 feet



~~Feet~~ Inches

1 5

1 5 1/2

1 6

1 6 1/2

1 8

1 10

2 3

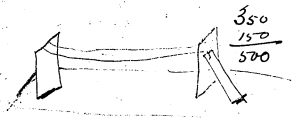
2 9

4 1/2

7 8

182

350
150
250
750



350
150
500

.0041
30
.12230

.0131
30
.3930

.0173
60
1.0380

.0215
60
1.2930

.0249
30
.7470

.0081
20
.1620

.0123
20
.2460

.0265
650

.163
20
3.26



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 30 | hours | ~~1/4~~ of capture ~~250~~ feet | 250 |
| B | 30 | hours | 700 feet | 810 |
| C | 60 | hours | 950 feet | 1070 |
| D | 60 | hours | 1150 feet | 1330 |
| E | 30 | " | ~~1350~~ " | 1590 |
| F | 20 | " | ~~500~~ " | 500 |
| G | 20 | " | " | 760 |
| H | 20 | " | " | 1920 |
| J | 10 | " | " | 400 |

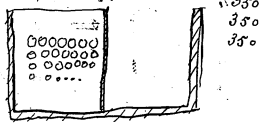
1 ohm
290

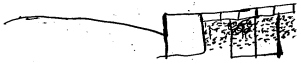
Continuation of the [illegible]

350 350 feet 350
350 feet 350 350 feet

350

350
350
350





2140
1200
940

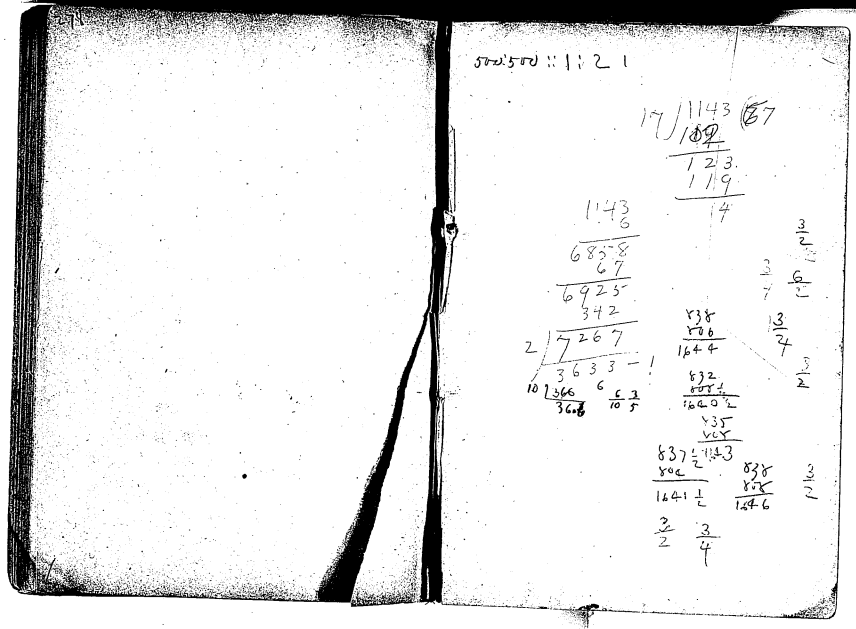
27.6
60
1656.0

8580
1656
8824 1656 Panel
20

7 Hooks
& drawn
14 Hooks

200
60
260
3
780
130
910 feet

850
2
1600

910
850

910
850